

tion, I desire it re-read that all may understand it. Let the Secretary read it.

It was read.

Mr. Campbell. I presume that the resolution

The number of the guerrillas which surrendered was between 550 men and six thousand, of whom there were not more than two thousand were men, fit for duty. During the siege about 100,000 people were killed. The guerrillas were dressed in civilian clothes, and were armed. Among the officers killed were Col. P.

The universal feeling in the garrison is that General Goodenow did everything in his power to foil the enemy and protect the siege, and only succumbed to the direct assault. The garrison, however, is no more to be commended.

Mr. Tomney. I would be glad if the gentleman would withdraw his motion for adjournment until the convention could act on my resolution.

THE ABOLITION STATE CONVENTION IN KANSAS.

We have been able to obtain only the report of the last day's proceedings of the Abolition State convention lately held in Nashville. This, however, develops enough to show that the contents of the conspirators against the State

government were divided; and although considered in connection with the editorial office of the Nashville Press in reference to the assembly, we were left in the dark as to what was finally determined upon, we give the report entire, as we find it in the Press:

Mr. Vice President Col. Crawford in the chair. The Chair. The convention will come to order.

Mr. DeLaur, Mr. President, if it is to order I would like to say, upon the questions raised here—the mighty questions for the welfare of Tennessee's population, we are struck

desire to secure the people of East Tennessee that the Union men of Nashville have suffered very much for a casual dearth to them. But, what I desire more particularly to say is, that we the Union men of Nashville want you of the eastern part of the State to help us put down the rebellion in Nashville. I desire you to save us from our enemies. I see no objection to my utilizing three million dollars worth of goods in less than three months, into the city of Memphis. I told him I did not think that one half of that amount could be sent there, and we agreed with me. No. full one half found his way into Dixie. We have here, in Nashville, for a population twice that of Memphis—having many counties open to trade here—only two

of this city, and published in the world, that when a man wanted a favor, that in most cases out of ten it was granted to rebels. Now I desire to ask, are a majority of the Tennessee army disloyal? Is President Lincoln disloyal? I think not. There is as much loyalty in the United States army as any army that ever lived on earth. Pinkney says, they have over a hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars worth of goods available, and that ought to be expended. It is too much. There are more goods in Nashville than you could shake a stick at. We have a secret police going around looking to suit. How many barrels do you suppose were found.

Mr. Burham: I suppose about one hundred

that a patriotic army must be expected to do, yet we have some records that ought to be looked into. I have some here in my hand that I desire to read to the members of this body, and let them say if they are not proofs of a disloyalty worthy of being put down. We need some one to save us from rebellion and treason in Nashville. I recollect when we had an alarm

large here, and Foster, a notorious rebel, got a huge majority of votes of the city, and men who have figured largely here were his friends and supporters. I lived in the city prison of this city the following chaotic piece of loyalty, signed by Mr. Brien and others.

[We then read these, but refused to pass them to the reporter.]

I do not see the German present. If he was present I should like to inquire if it is in the public prints with his knowledge, or whether his name was used without authority. One thing I do know, and that is, at table in this city, that I heard persons, now hearing largely in this body, say that they would like to hang all the Union Abolitionists - and these were

anxious to do the rope, and such choice expressed. I did not know for whom they were intended; oh, no! It was not convenient to know at that time. I went to Governor Johnson last summer, when the city was threatened, and asked him to furnish guns to such Union men as might engage to defend the city for one month, and we readily got them. We wanted them should not have.

Mr. Torrey. This authorities do not allow but two dollars apiece for our population. That is not enough.

Mr. East. This district is not allowed but one dollar and fifty cents apiece.

Mr. Huggins. I am aware that friends have

At the expiration of the time, he organizes for six months, with such pay as was absolutely necessary for the support of the families of the companies. Governor Johnson said that it was too much personal responsibility for him to assume, and asked me to submit the proposition to the city authorities. I did so, and Judge Brian ridiculed the idea and said it was bad patriotism, no

could fight without pay. He now wants to arm negroes; yet I must insist that, if we had been sustained, over five hundred Union white men, ready organized, would have done quite as well as the negroes in his so desirous to raise.

[The gentleman here read an extract from the *Union and American* signed by Mr. Claiborne, which he refused to hand to me, and concluded.

A few days ago Mr. Cutham was appointed to represent us loyal men at Nashville in the celebration of the 4th of July. Did he go with us? No, or at least the only time I saw him, he was entering a stable. When we had a celebration last February, he never joined in the procession until we had passed some recreation routes on the way. He had no disposition to

be seen only in sight of Union men. There are other gentlemen who figure in this convention who—

Mr. Campbell, Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. No good can possibly come out of this order of debate. We do not if I am correct, desire this eradication and re-creation.

Mr. Brownlow. Sine die.

Mr. Tammey. Let it be at the call of the executive committee.

Col. Monk. When did a resolution pass making an executive committee?

The Chair. This morning.

Mr. Campbell. I accept of the suggestions of the post-woman from Shelby, to adjourn, subject

Dr. Brewlow. Mr. President, I am no party to the wrangle between the Unionists at Nashville. We have been speaking freely upon all subjects, and I am opposed to gagging this man. My public record is public property, and if gentlemen have chosen to make a record let them have it ventilated.

Mr. Maynard. Mr. President, we will answer to the call of the executive committee, I now insist on the question.

The convention then adjourned.

The Abolition Convention at Nashville.
From the Nashville Press.]

A call for a State Convention was made through the

upon this rebellion down without hurting feelings. As a matter of taste I might as well ask Mr. Campbell, but it is a more question of taste. If I was to make a talk upon this subject I might not employ the philosophy of my friends, or of Mr. Deloach, yet we ought to allow full and free discussion upon all—

Mr. Campbell. I do not wish to interfere

with free discussion, yet, besides it is no good possibly to come out of this, besides it is wholly out of order. It may be in fact right—
Mr. Dewey. These same documents were arrayed against these gentlemen in the United States and they appeared and defended themselves, and were triumphantly sustained by that body. I among the whole thing understand, I can-

plemen were here to answer for themselves. "I am not a Jew," said Mr. Dalbar. "I know that someone who man has said that 'fighting shadows were a safe thing.' I could be allowed to go on if this was a mere shadow. I wish gentlemen could have been here in the Union club and have heard how that defense—

Mr. Timmery. I insist, Mr. Chairman, that the

gentleman is out of order. Let us have the minutes read, and then if the gentlemen want to hear that strain I shall not object.

Chair. The gentleman is clearly out of order.

Clerk. Mr. Harrison has the minutes.

Chair. Threading at the minutes is dis-
pensal with.

Mr. Tompco. Mr. President I have a request.

tion to race. I think it badly should give an expression upon the subject. They are very nearly there passed by a large Union meeting in Memphis.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the causes and circumstances which induced President Lincoln to declare certain districts in Tennessee in insurrection, after having

recognized these portions of the State as being loyal, have passed away, and that the disabilities and restrictions placed upon the people and the State in consequence of the said action of the president, should now be removed, and the loyal people restored to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Resolved That ——— be appointed a com-

minute to correspond with the President upon that subject, and to submit him those resolutions.

Mr. Campbell. Mr. President, if I order, I will call up the resolution I offered yesterday.

Mr. Dawley. If I order, I move the adoption of the resolution of the gentleman from Shelby.

but there is little doubt that there were some who have not been as progressive as others, and that this legislation would have been unfortunate in a public opinion of 1861. The questions that were discussed in the convention finally adopted, with one doubt, were beneficial to the people of Tennessee.

We propose to resume this subject in a day or two, and discuss the subject in a more particular and pointed view. Our remarks for the present are, of necessity, of a general character. We hope such is now

Mr. Maynard. As it is an important resolution again revealing in her proper sphere, around the great center of civilization—the China